an anchorage so far from land, which at the same time datains the crews in the ships and preven absenter ism and "running." At present there are but seven ships at the anchorage, nearly all livith, and one of the later appers in the distance hard and fast schore, though when the spiral in the distance hard and fast schore, though when the spiral of the channel, near the Gaires, on the right bank of the channel, near the suitance, is an unfinished shell of a fort, which was commonced by the United States engineers some sime ago, and which it would not be easy to finish without a large ontlay of money and labor. It is not well piaced to resist either a land attack or an assault by boats. A high sandbank in front of one of the faces erceeus the fire, and a wood on another side, if occupied by riftmen, would render it distinct to work the barbette guns. It is not likely, however, that the fort will be attacked. The channel it commands is only fit for light vessels. From this fort to the other side of the channel, where Fort Morgan stands, the distance is over three miles, and the deep water channel is close to the latter fort. The position at Gaines is held by a strong body of Alabama troops—stort, etardy men, who have volunteered from farm, field, men who have a defenseless shell-trap. There are no guns in the casemates, and there is no position ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The ready to be the fires are more formidable than the whole fortress. The steamer proceed across the channel to Fort Morgan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming a f-rmidable characte Some of the fuses are antiquated, and the gon-carriages are old-fashioned. The open parape and the unprotected gorges of the casemates would render the work extremely unpleas at under a shell fire, and the buildings and barracks inside are as present open to the influence of heat. The magnatures are badly traversed and insidequately protected. A very simply and apparently effective contrivance for discensing with the use of the sabot in shells was shown to me by Col. Maury, the inventor. It comsists of two circular grummets of rope, one at the base and the other at the upper circumference of the shell, made by a simple mactinery to fit tightly to the sphere, and bound together sy thin copper wire. The grammets fit the bore of the gas exactly, and not as wads, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close count t with the charge, and breaking into onkum on leaving the muzzle. Those who know what mischief

ss wals, allowing the base of the stall to rest in close conta t with the charge, and breaking into onkum on leaving the muzzle. Those who know what mise ief can be done by the fragments of the sabot when fired ever the heads of troops will appreciate this simple invention, which is said to give increased range to the borizontal shell. There must be about 60 guns in this work; it is over-garrisoned, and, i deed, it seems to be the difficulty here to know what to oo with the home volunteers. Rope minutes are used on the breeches of some of the barbette guns. At might the harber is in perfect darkness. Notwithstanding the defenses I have in trated, it would be quite p s this totake Fort Morgan with a moderate force well supplied with the means of vertical fire.

"Are there any musketoes here?" inquired I of the waiter, on the day of my arrival, "Well, there's a few, I guess; but I wish the evertent times as many." In the name of goodness why do you say so? 'asked I, with some surprise and indignation. "Because we'd get rid of the — Black Republicans out of Fort Pickens all the sooner, replied he. There is a strange milateral tendency in the minos of men in judging of the operation of causes and results in such a contest as that which now prevails between the North and the South. The waiter reasoned and spoke like manny of his betters. The musketoes, for whose sid he was so anxious, were regarded by rim as true Southerners, who would only toraire his enemies. The idea of these persecuting hith fields being to unpatriotic as to vex the Confedences in their sandy tamp never entered into his mind for a moment. In the same way a gentleman of intelligence, who was speaking to me of the terrible sufferings which would be self-gained the teorem at Tortanus and at Pickens the same way a gentleman of intelligence, who was speaking to me of the terrible sufferings which would be milicted on the tecope at Tortogus and at Pickens by fever, dysintery, and Summer heats, looked quite surprised when I asked him "whether these agencies arprised when I asked that are the troops of the

THE PRIVATEERS-HANG THEM IF YOU

DARE.

From The Charleston Mercury, June 12.

It is confidently rumored that the crew of the Savanush, which lately sailed from this port, are now prisoners on the Wabush, Capt. Mercer, and are threatened with summary punishment. With all our experience of the treachery and cruelty or Lincoln and his despotic horde of underlings and sarraps, we cannot believe that Com. Stringham, Capt. Mercy, or others of the United States Navy, who have ocen recognized as gentlemen and as officers in honorable service, can descend to such cruelty and unprecedented outrage. The rights and privileges of privateering have been maintained and asserted by the United States, and the separate and distinct existence of the Confiderate. maintained and asserted by the United States, and the separate and distinct existence of the Confederate States as a political power has been also practically recognized, in many ways, by the Lincoln States. From the outset of the controversy the Southern States have been scrupplously exact in recognizing the courtesies and civilities of warfare.

Robert Anderson, who began the war, as a subordinate, against pledges and promises, was treated for weeks with more attention and courtesies than were

bestowed on many of our own officers. When taken prisoner, he and his command were released with un-usual honors.

Gen. Harney was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry,

ind was released with honor.

Lieut.-Col. Morris, United States Army, has been twice or thrice arrested on good grounds, and yet has feen discharged.

Lieut-Col. Morris, United States Army, has been twice or thrice arrested on good grounds, and yet has been discharged.

Many prisoners were taken in Texas, and were honorally released.

We need not multiply instances to prove that the South, if compelled to defend her rights by war, has deserved an honorable war, modified by all the imutations and amenities of modern war among Christian and civilized majons. Even the outrages and bestial treesses perpetrated by the blackguards who have been turned loose on Virg nis have not provoked realiation. This forbearance must soon find a limit if the threats above referred to are executed. We now have the means of retaliation to some extent, and the fortune of war and our own efforts will soon give us ample opportunities. Every citizen of a Lincoln State that is or falls within our reach will be a subject of retaliation. The property of all such citizens, situated within the Confederate States, will also be deemed abject to confiscation. We deprecate the necessity or accasion for such proceedings; but if the enemy give this tone and color to the war, we must have the case to the judgment of the world, and are all the means of detenne, retaliation and reprisals in our power. It will, perhaps, make the war more terrible, but more decisive and less protracted. It cannot make the South more determined on resistance and lead separation. It may, however, prevent, even after war, a long course of peace, the growth and restablishment of peaceful relations of commerce and total intercourse between North and South. We warn the fee in time, and we devoutly trust the warning will be beeded. If the motto and rule of savage and heathen warfare are established by the United States, no prisoners will be taken or kept alive under that hateful flag. We can erect the gallows or the gibbet as well as others.

DIFFICULTY AT ST. JOSEPH.

DIFFICULTY AT ST. JOSEPH.

From The Learnescorth Times, 18th.

An attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon, shout 3 o'clock, to arrest several United States soldiers is a saloon in St. Joseph. It was charged that they were druck and were violating the peace. They rested the officers, and one of the number, who belongs to Company E, was shot by a police officer named sures, after which the others were allowed to go free. The nurderer of the soldier was cheered by the Secucionists present. A thousand sudd one rumors are thost as to the cause of the difficulty—some criminating the officer, others exone-rating him from blame. The particulars will probably be brought out to-day in the examination before the Re coder's Court.

After Burns had shot the soldier, an old man in the rowd called him a murderer. Burns immediately mocked him down.

After Burns had shot the soldier, an old man in the about called him a murderer. Burns immediately macked him down.

About 5 o'clock in the evening a man approached as of the howitzers in the south part of the United lates camp, and attempted to remove the covering can the gun. He was ordered off, and refused to go, he sentinel them went to him and pushed him away, thich the rebell resisted by drawing a knife. The bidier struck at him with his gun. He then attempted o escape by running, when he was shot at from various portions of the camp, some fifteen or twenty shots sing fired. He jumped into a large ditch, and was rested and taken into camp. He proved to be a aut. Moore, an officer of a rebel company at Chillisthe, Mo. There is very little doubt but that it was a intention to try and spike the campon, as a rat-tail is was found that he had thrown away. The utmost actement prevalled in camp, acd in less than five dinutes every soldier was in line ready for a fight, be fining was done mostly by members of Co-spany, the company to which the murdered soldier beaged, and whose men are very much exasperated, was without orders, and was only stopped by the

officers placing themselves directly between the prisoner and the soldiers.

Thursday last a crowd of the rebels were around the camp, and cursed and swore and gave faint cheers for Jeff. Davis.

The Union men are jubilant at the presence of the United States troops, and the stars and str pes may be seen flying from seven different places in the city.

The patriotic proprietors of the Pates House ran up the National ensign on their magnificent hotel. The Marshal of the city demanded that the flag should come down. This the proprietors declared doing, and for further answer referred the rebel to Capt. Sully, in command of the United States forces. Our friends will remember the Pates House.

A CRY FOR AID FROM TEXAS.

A CRY FOR AID FROM TEXAS.

Correspondence of The Courier and Enquirer.

Brazoria Courty, Texas, May 19, 1861.

At the request of the friends of the Union in this county, we ask you to make known our present cituation in your journal, as it would be worse than madness to attempt to do so in any of the Southern papers. We implore aid from our brethren at the North, to sustain us in our rights as American citizens and supporters of the Union. You cannot imagine the cruel treatment inflicted on us by the Rebels, the Secessionist. All who refuse to aid and abot in the rebellion must suffer death. A man dare not own to be a Union man here. The cry is, "Down with the Union, and hang the Abolitionists." A free white man, unless be is a slaveholder or a Secessionist, is worse than nobody. There are gangs of murderers who style themselves Vigilance Committees, in this and the adjoining counties, who have committed some of the most atrocious deeds on record.

The poor class of this country are the principal sufferers. Those that are unable to own slaves are the ones to suffer the unjust punishment. The murderers will ask, "Did you vote for Secession?" "No. Sir."

Then, Sir, you are an Abolitionist, and must be dealt with accordingly." Consequently they must pull bemp, or be shot down like a dog. We are running a great risk by sending this communication to you. We are few in number, and entirely powerless, and would raber die than desert our country.

Will not our country help us, at least assist us to escape from this horrid scene of coli-blooded murder?

We value not our properties; but our tamilies, our wives and children must be saved. Will not the North give those who are true to the country a chance to show their levalty? Hog ing you will give us a fair showing, we subscribe ourselves

MANY SUFFERES.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

SOUTH.

PATRIOTIC ACTION UPON THE REBELLION.

PATRIOTIC ACTION UPON THE REBELLION.

The eleventh anniversary of the Hudson River Baptist Association South was held with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. W. S. Mikels of New-York. The Rev. John Dowling, D. D., of New-York was elected Moderator. The Kev. C. C. Norton was reelected Clerk, and Jas. L. Hastie Assistant Clerk. 1. M. Brace, jr., Treasurer. A Committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions on the state of our country. The following report was offered through their chairman, the Rev. Wim. Hague, D. D., New York, and unanimously adopted, the entire congregation standing:

one-red through their charmon, the Rev. Mr. Ingote, D. D., New York, and unanimously adopted, the entire congregation standing:

The Committee apps inted to consider the duties that pertain to our relation as Christian citizens and churches to the nation at large, and the Government that protects us, beg leave to report the following statement, presumble and resolutions:

The letters from the Churches that compose this Association have expressed in the most solemn manner, their sense of policial servement, caused by the departure of their brother, follow-worship is, and Sabbath School teachers, from their various nelss of babor to the camp and the battle field, for the declare of our country signlet an aimed rebellion that steks the inter destruction of the "ensitie ion that shelters us and is similar facilities of the declare of our country signlet an aimed rebellion that steks the inter destruction of the "ensitie ion that shelters, and is similar facilities and of us and prosperty. At the same time these letters declare, without any exception, the fixed determination of an breakers, by means of every sacrifice that good may permit them to effect, to upheld our Federal Government in the deedly contest that has been rathlessly forced upon it, until is shall have resisted in the fixed five amount of the country of the resistant danner to wave again over every spot of earth whence the hand of treason may have dispused it.

and shall have caused our described barner to wave again over every spot of each whence the hand of treason may have dispisced it.

We hall with jew, with hope, and with responsive devotion to a common cause the expression of these sacer of and stem resolves as the expression of "sentiment proper to the present crisis."

Therefore, the Committee propose to this Association the following pressubte and resolutions for their consideration and alogiton:

Recrees. The Government of the United States, which was bequeathed to us by our fathers, who established it by the sacrifice of treatment and of the of, for the protection of their own insideral largists and of the children that should come after them, is now engaged in a struggie with handed and armed traitors for like yety existence; and

Whereas. These men, the leaders of this war, having recognized the aprent schority of what is called "the Contribute of their coachinon that "All Government begis as with usurpation, and is continued by force; that nature puts the railing element they have in an interest of a faction of the continued to their coachinon that "All Government to the railing element that less than this is not a Government; that the right to govern recides with a very small minority, and the day to obe, it is herein in the great mass of assixtind; "and hat "man's right to property in man is the tree corner stone of a Republic, and of all perments and the masses below, the continued to the substrates, and while the contract of the substrates as being essentially anti-Christian, pagan, barbarous, all his order of the contraction of the chart of the case is now assisting by in surns is the couse of the nated states is now assisting by in surns is the couse of the nated states is now assisting by in surns is the cause of the nated states is now assisting by in surns is the cause of the nated states is now assisting by in surns is the cause of the nated states.

Resolved. That we declare it to be declared to be found as out rule of takin and practice, that the cause which the Government of the Introd varies in now entailors by its arms is the exuse of hightonuscas, of Freedom, and Himanity; and that for fissupport we piedge in totals, our prayers, "our lives, our fortunes, and our saces honor."

**Less First, That in the spentaneous uprising of twenty millions of people for the support and hiner of our country's flag we recognize not the working of a blind sen'd cut or unreasoning the aton, but the outgoin of a stronger, hotier love, carrying the whole force of our mo all nature with it, because it is nouri-he whole force of our mo all nature with it, because it is nouri-he whole force of our mo all nature with it, because it is nouri-he

to the he art of our entirtuned Solverical, and to which the world devouity piedge undireable alighter, while we adopt the world of the instit of I calmint of Israel. "Thou has given a Banner to them that feared thee, that it may be displayed because of the Truth."

Resided, That while we desire peace, and pray for peace as being in its nature an inestinable be easing nevertheless peace issel, or compromise of any our, would be worse than all the raveges of war it me curmises of our tovernment should so far preads at a give the leading character to p blide opini, and it he raveges of war it me curmises of our tovernment should so far preads at the sympathies of Cheistendem, and bring down upon an discusses of every civilized community in humps, in Amstalia, and in the "lises of the sea." because the course of events has brought us to a crusis that is ratioale, become which there is no issue for which amy party can make a stand in helmin of any idea that enfould a hopeful future; and, therefore out or for us to perish now in the surgels for the Eternal Right than to expellence the dearsh for or angle for the Eternal Right than to expellence the dearsh for or any further which the enemies of our banner would be sure to insugnate.

Resided, That, as Christian men, we recognize the truly righteous character of this conflict; that, while it may be prepared on a war for the rights of the Feople against the Usurparison of Christian and the continuous Government, or for the maintenance of our Fing or as a war for the rights of the Feople against the Usurparison of Christian was a war for the rights of the Feople against the Usurparison of Christian religion; that it rests the autre corner stone upon the Foundation that God hath laid in Zion; that "whose world all may be prepared the Brotherhood of Man, the moral and against the rational christian war may on the other.

Resided, That in view of the death of our Lord and Savior for men of every rook and oleas, of every nation trib, "with or went and supplied

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION BY A DETACH-MENT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The following report was made to Col. Corcors Licut. John Bagley, Company E, 69th Regiment:

Licut. John Bagley, Company E, 62th Regiment:

Col. Coucenas—Sir: I have the honor to report the deings of my detachment from 8 p. m. of Sunday, June 16, to 14 p. m. of Menday.

Your orders to Capt P. Kelly of Company E to guardthe Alcandris and L saburg Raffreed with his command were put into execution at 7 o'clock. Four men were placed together on the track, with direction to permit me one to pass up the country. The line of settines thus placed extended three miles from the Fattrax Read to the village of Stannton. Liteuts. Hart and Modanas were directed to occupy the road 360 yards south of Falls Church Village: myself, with lat Ploket Guard of sixteem men, the extreme left, plecing four sentries within 100 yards of each other. At 18 p. m., Lieut, Hart's command was fired upon from the bush. I ordered him to fall back upon my guard if he required assistance.

the bush. I ordered him to fall back upon my quaid if he required assistance:
At 12 m, received information from several respectable chineses that a party of the Rebels were about to assemble at the house of Mr. Haycock, a notorious Ferescionist situated about one suite north of the resiroad. I proceeded with the men leaving six on the line of watries to the house in question.

On approaching the house, tive of the Rebels were seen to issue from the piace, and notwatestandier a hot pursuit they mide good their secape into the woods. Found in the house Mr. Haydor i found four musicies havily leaded, 2 pounds of powder, Minich balls, pletures of the Haycocks who cacaped in company with the other mendaing the stark. Found also several letter from Haycock's friend, requesting them to join the Rebels at Hayper's Ferry.

I then proceeded to the tredience of Dr. Bowen, three miles from Haycock's, and near the railroad. Upon searching the premises, the following articles were found: one military enddle and trappings, a bushel of letters, fifty of which were directed to

Learnet close this report without mentening the great state are rendered by Lieuta. Eart and Mechanas, who galantly came to my assistance when informed of an attack upon me in force to my assistance when informed of an attack upon me in force to my assistance when informed of an attack upon me in force to my assistance and in fact, the estite command conducted themselve a culitably, and with satisfaction.

Picket Guara—D. W. Folk P. Grahey, D. Siners, T. King, D. Rings'ey, T. Sinergan, H. Corney, F. McGrath, B. Quinn, P. McGabe — Southern.

Borgeants—Reed, McGraine, Doyle, McDonough, Duane. Very respectfully.

At 5 o'clock this morning, intelligence was received by Lifett. Hart that I had been attacked and out off by superfor force. He mought eight of the superior force its funcilitiest started to my assistance and marched at deuble quick time for four miles; and although the meth had been walking all right, they appeared as fresh as if just started. He found me, and accompanied by him and his party, we marched through Falls Church Village with our prisoners.

JOHN BAGLEY.

RUTGERS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., began on Sunday last with the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Forsyth. It was received with marked attention. On Monday, the venerable President of the Institution, the Hon. Theo. Frelinghaysen, d livered the Baccalagreate address to the Gracuating class. True to the principles which he held as United States Senator, when he had for his compeers and friends a Clay and a Webster, he urged upon the class the paramount duty of fealty to the Union-of standing by the flag of our fathers. The Natural History Society held its anniversary in the

On Tuesday, the address before the Literary Socie ties was delivered by the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley of Newack, and the manner in which it was received snowed that the audience had a lively appreciation of

showed that the sudience had a lively appreciation of its merits.

OR. WUCKOFF'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALUMSI.
OR Fue day evening, the anniversary of the Alumdi Association of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the key. Dr. Abeel presiding, was held in the rew taulding of the Second Reformed Dutch Church. The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff of Albany, who announced as his subject, "The Peculiar Responsibilities of this Age on the Rising Ministry." In the first division of his subject, Dr. Wyckoff spoke of the present age as one of political and ecclesiastical revolution. After referring to the crumbling of dynastics, the explosion of superstitions which had prevailed for centuries in the Old World, the speaker dwell at some length upon the revolution in our own glorious beritage—the American Republic. What seer was so gitted from above as to forecast, a few years glorious beritage—the American Republic. What seek was so glitted it on above as to forecast, a few years back, the convulsion that this day exists in our land? Who would have dreamed that nen who once stood choulder to shoulder, and fought mno death, should be followed by a generation who would forget the grand principles of their fathers, and now stand face to face in diametrical opposition and deadly hostility? And, nort marveloas of all, who could have thought that Ma-on and Dixo 's line, would perach rebellion against powers manifestly ordained of God, commend Stavery as a Dixor less intion, and abet and encourage the smidal and fratricidal attempt of breaking up the Government under which the nation has grown great

Government under which the nation has grown great
and strong?

And to out-herod Herod, and raise surprise and astonishment to the highest pitch, not only sage politicians, but embent doctors of divinity, have discovered
tent Slavery is a divine institution, and that to transole all human rights under foot, because oppression
has captes of the elements of numerity in the African,
is true benovolence, and doing food service! When
such political and relations heresics and absundit as are
abroad, the age demands that the incoming ministry such political and religious hereeles and absulant es are abroad, the age demands that the incoming ministry should be extraordinary men, thoroughly farmished to expose such perversions of the truth. When such exemies are in the field, we need slingers like the Benjamire, to smile the Golinth, and we need swords-men of the greatest skill, who can wield the two-edged sword that divisions between the joint and the marrow. In the next division of the subject the speaker treat-ch of the me in its navect of remarkable development In the next division of the subject the speaker treated of the age in its aspect of remarkable development and seic libe research. From the revolutionizing and systemathing of old sciences, the discovery of new arts, the wonderful cheapness of books, the colleges do ting our Northern country in almost as near proximity as the dwellings of the planters in the South, the conclusion was arrived at that this was a great age, and that as the mainister was the oracle of his congregation to must need know something at least of the inture and terms of the sciences of geology, concludory, cosmogory, photography, telegrapy. Act, and as far as possible for man to understand them, he should also know a little of asthetics, memerican, spiritualism, Swedenborgianism, and Mormonism!

The age was also characterized by a profile literature, which the minister could not be entirely ignorant of without represent. Literary productions, now-adays, rushed into the world like a cateract—yet, not like the great, massive, astounding catenact of Niagara, but like the thin, misty, frothy cateract of Montmone i. But the different was the historical, the interpreture at the cateractic state of the strength of the original state of the interpreture at the cateractic state of the strength of the original state of the interpreture at the cateractic state of the attention of the original state of the interpreture at the cateractic state of the attention of the original state of the interpreture at the cateractic state of the attention of the original state.

attention of the oil ister was the historical, the interpre-tive, and especially the theological. tive, and especially the theological.

This was a progres ive age. The ministry had fallen upon a grand climacteric, a great transition in their church, as d they must be men "up to the spirit of the times." The fathers who had the first foundations of the church were a grave, old fashioned, moderate company of sturdy men, who could by foundations in the quagnities of Holland that would never cink, and shut out the results waters of the North Sec. by dykes which the stormy waves could neither surby dykes which the sterny waves could neither surmount nor wash away. Then came our nearer attestry—venerable men in ministerial garb, with cocked hats and short clothes and straight coats—soler, exact g, conscious of ministerial dignity, revered by the people certaily as "angels of the churches." In sterny revolutionary times they suffered not the honor of the Dutch Church to fall or be trampled in the dust. They sto d like pillars of granive, that could not be moved by the blandshuments of the prelacy, the brides of royalty, nor the fear of the bloody aborigines. But they stood only—they stood fast—they fulfilled the demand of their age—but they moved very little forward. With them the preaching was close, diductic, instructive, cold. Now we need preaching less bound by rule, free, dicursive, ardent exhortation, burning eloquence. Their age allowed long sermons, sometimes to almost two hours—a pleonasm of logical arguments, very exact and detailed analysis; our age, on the contrary, delights in short sermons—thirty minuter—and much argument, a clear, simple statement of the theme, a few brilliant illustrations, and then a warm, hearty appeal, with a cordial invocation and the contrary, delights in short sermons—thirty influter—not much argument, a clear, simple statement of the theme, a few brilliant illustrations, and then a warm, hearty appeal, with a cordial invocation and benedit ion to close. In your pustoral duries you must be active, aggressive, full of contrivance and expedients to proce of the cause. Elders generally have no time to go with you, and help you but little in the work of visitation. You must frequently call, drop a word of love and exhortation, and pass on; you must be at the prayer-meeting here and there, and draw out your people; you must necessary the Sabbath-School; you must be the head of the Missionary, Tract, and libble operations; you must be an example to your people of zeal and liberality too; you must be as bold as a lion, as geatle as a lamb, as diligent as a beaver, as patient as a camel, and as self-possessed as an eagle. No good cause must escape you; you must be the advocate and example of total abstitence; you must marshall and encourage the maternal meetings; you must be the patrons of the sewing society; you must matchall and encourage the maternal meetings; you must be the patrons of the sewing society; you must make the transition from the stability and immobility of the lathers to the activity and aggressiveness of this age. And if you do this not, you will be invaded by the New School and overlapped by the Old School Preebyteians—you will be surrounded and diambed by the Methodists—you will be surrounded and diambed by the Methodists—you will be sophisms—and your congregations will become small and constantly less by the expressness, and zeal, and bigotry, and tact, and indomitable courage and industry of one and all of these. Our church has become a prey to our neighbors. In my good id Dutch city of Albany, one-balf the strength of the Episcopal Church, one-quarter of the Methodist, and a considerable portion for the Bagsit, consists of perverted Dutchmen and ladies. We must be up and doing; we must have a great deal more love und va warm, hearty appeal, with a cordial invocation and tenediction to close. In your pastoral duties you must

N. J.; Chas. W. Fritts, Livingston, N. Y.; Theo. W. Wells, Fultonville, N. Y.; Abram. Q. Garretson, Tensille, Fultonville, N. J.; Alfred H. Brush, Bedminster, N. J.; Francis A. Horton, Philmont, N. Y.; Chas. H. Rigge,

wells, Fultonville, N. Y.; Arram Q. Gartsson, Ismine, Mile. Run, N. J.; Afred H. Brush, Bedminster, N. J.; Francis A. Horton, Philmost, N. Y.; Chas. H. Rigge, Harwinton, Ct.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

On Wednesd, yat 10ja. m., in the First Dutch Church, took place the commencement exercises. The Hon. T. L. Frelinghoysen occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Berg, Professor elect of the Treelogical Semin.ry, the Rev. Dr. Hardenberg, the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, the Rev. Dr. Vermillye, the Hon. Joseph B. Bradley, and ex-Gov. Vroom. Music was furnished by the 7th Realment Band. The building was crowded, a large portion of the audience teing ladies. The efforcement manifestation was of nouzual scope and beauty; in fact, it was a rosy occasion—for there were roses on the girls cheeks, roses in their bounquets of which most of them had at least one. Some of the later speakers, indeed, had to wade through drifts of rose-leaves fallen from nooscays with which their prede essors had been pelled by their friends. Of course the air, kept in motion by a thousand fars, was redolent of perfume. To see if there is any meaning in the language of these flowers, let us note a case: There sits a pretty girl in the gallery. She has held for a long time her exquisitely tasteful bouquet. But now, by a sudden brightening of her features, you are satisfied that the young man who has just a isen will be the happy recipient; or if this is not enough, the question is settled when you see a took of mutual recogni ion, perhaps congratulation, pass between her and a female friend below, upon which the beauty in sche gallery draws back her form a lit le, and covers a slight blush with her fan At hat he makes his bow, and she tosses her token upon the stage, and flutters her fan a little faster than before. He picks up an armful of wreaths and nosegays, but he drous in a jile all but one—the ore. He believe the heart at a distance of ten feet. This, however, was partly owing to the audence, who were manifestly possesse

was observable that one of the students talked to each other in unite loud tones.

J. William Borst of Miodleburgh, N. Y., deliver d the English Salatatory. It was well that he put some sledge-hammer force into his address to draw the attention of the younger and more turbulent part of the audience. His assertion that the movement of the Federal armi-s ought never to pause till the old flag fleats over Richmond, Charleston, and New-Orleans, was received with closers

W. B. Van Benschoten of Middletown, N. Y., delivered the "Philosophical Oration."

Frederick F. Mercer of Newark, N. J., spoke on "The Majeaty of the Law." His allusion to the heroes of the war, who had resolved to detend the nationality with head been issuiled, was loudly cheered.

O. E. Gordon of New-Brunswick, N. J., had for his theme, "Indy," and spoke of that country as the rising star of the nineteenth century.

items, the miseteenth century.

Is me S. Taylor of Bergen, N. J., presented bis thoughts in pretty clear outline, was appropriate and minusted in his gesticulation, and was listened to attentively—the latter, on this occasion, being a pretty good test of excellence. His subject was "The Two Suirits:" in treating which he showed that the spirit which institute the loyal part of our country in '61 was no less noble than that which, in '76, led our fathers to unsheath the sword to light for their and our liberty

his subject "Expressions a Feature in Patrictism." He drew a strong contrast between the patriot and the traitor and insi-ted, with con-iderable force, that true patriotism was always characterized by true heroism

and camesines of spirit.

Joseph E. Trippe, jr., of Newark, N. J., spoke very
when "The Present War." One result of the form
cara listment of our republican Government would be
the impetus given toward the trimsph of liberal prin-

Brinson which of New Tork Clarificers a wiften account of the history and character of John Hampsten, claiming for him equally correct matives with those which guided Washington. Would that Albion had more of his sparit in the present hour! then should we not see the disgraceful shuffing among her George Esselstyn, of Claverack, New-York, spoke

George Esrelstyn, of Claverack, New-York, spoke on "Veneration for Departed Greatners." Ernest Kamey, of New-Branswick, New-Jersey, chose the pregnant theme of "Revoutins." His speaking concluded this partien of the exercises. When he had concluded, and the bouquets had partially cased falling about him, one of his comrades of the Base Ball Club, threw a ball, which he caught. The affair created

Club, threw a ball, which he caught. The affair created rouse laughter, as he is a stilled player.

The Brodwad P ire for Classica was then awarded to Louis H. Bahler, and the Saydam Prize for English Composition, to Wm. P. Mesick.

The degree of Bactelor of Arts was confirmed on the f Rowing named geotlemen:
Louis H. Bahler, G. DeWitt Bodins, J. William Borst, Rich'd Belley George English, O. E. Gordon, Ernest Kinney, Frednick P.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was con-The honorary decree of Doctor of Name of New-York, the Rev. N. E. Smith of Brooklyn, and the Rev. W. V. W. Mabon of New-Durham, N. J.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, Chief-Justice of the State of Name o

of New Jerrey.

G. DeWitt Bodine then delivered an appropriate valedictory, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Abeel.

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

New-HAVEN June 19, 1861. Presentation Week began on Monday, and this is Presentation Day at Yale. It is peculiarly the students' senson, and whatever may be the nominal character of Commencement, it is really Presentation which marks all the beginnings and endings of college periods; it is about this day that all the varieties of Yale life turn annualty, and for it of course the student feels the highest interest. Commencement is become in part the senson of the Alumni, but Presentation continues to be confined exclusively to the undergraduates. To day the Freshman first exhausts the weariness of his first year, and by consent of the college world, adopts the more resplendent livery of a Sophomore; the Sophomore steps into the beatitude of a Junior; the Junior assumes the vacant seat of the last Senior, and the Senior, having concluded his studies at Yale, takes to-day to recall the memories of his four years, to part affectionately from his friends and his Alma Mater, and

to-day to recall the memories of his four years, to part affectionately from his friends and his Alma Mater, and with his class, quits the shades of the College, hopless that he will ever meet more than fragments of his class sgain. Thus it cannot but be to the student the most important day of the year; with it his real life at Yale begins and ends, and few days can ever be remarkable for a more beautiful display of those qualities which are most honorable to men of culture and manly feeling.

The weather has been most projitious for the outdoor exercises; a more beautiful June day could scarcely be imagined than this has been, and the feeling and interest manifested here is sufficient to expel, for a time, the thoughts and excitements of this war season and let remain rimply the experience of peace and joy. Looking to-day at Yale in her festive array of fair lady visitors, and of warm heart-offerings of her students, suggests no recollection of the scious war whose greatest hope lies in the existence of those generous and enlightened ideas which Yale in so prominent a degree has assisted to foster in the American mind. But Yale is by no means always so unmartial in appearance. At other times there may be seen drilling upon her grounds four companies of soldiers—one from each of her classes—whose spirit, it is not doubted, will de honor to the memories of the olden time when Yale, at the need of our country, ceased her scholarship and marched out her students to do battle. Even the Faculty are formed into a company for drill, though it is whispered that some of the most pletboric members lose almost all their martial spirit, along with all their wind, when their mischievons your drill-master leads them in "double-quick" up a certain hill of most uncomfortable ascent.

It is a facility of student life that it can adapt itself with its whole stream of enthusiasm to almost inconsistent pursuits. Thus while the martial spirit is rag-

Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Recording Secretary.

The following Committee were appointed to make arrangements for the tri-centenary celebration of the origin of the Belgic Confession, to be held in Old North Dutch Church (Falton atreet), in the City of New-Yerk, in October next: Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Rev. Gustavas Abeel, D. D.; Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Societies of Rutgers Cellego were held in the First Dutch Church, on Tuesday evening. The house was crowded. The following gentlemen took part in race was a close one until when near the buoy the race was a close one until when near the buoy the

Glyuns was stamped by the waves, and would have lost perhaps all her crew but for the fortunate nearness of a suil-boat which gathered the men on board and saved them. The Thulia of course came in and

and saved them. The Thulla of course came and won.

The Presentation Week exercises were begun on Monday evening with a grand promentale concert by the Germania Band, which was quite a brilliant affair. On Tuerday evening, the wooden apoen exhibition came off. The exhibition was held in the splendid new Music Halt, and called together as brilliant an audience as perhats was ever seen in New-Haven. The epoon, which has now become a recognized honor of great worth, was given to Mr. Robert K. Weeks of New-York City, and was presented by M. C. Day of Biddeford, Me. The programme was short equal in worth to those of preceding occasions. The Cochleauresti this year are M. D. Anderson, J. P. Brown, A. W. Catlio, R. F. Chapman, M. C. Day, H. Holt, E. S. Lyman, W. D. Lyon, F. N. Sterling, J. A. Ward, and R. K. Weels.

The presentation exercises to day were opened in the chapel by Prof. Thacher, in a Latin address to the graduating class, before a very crowded andience of ladies and gentlemen; then President Woolsey followed with his accustomed Latin speech to the Faculty and graduating class. The class was not presented in form, as usual, this year, and for this part of the exercises Prof. Thacher's address was substituted. After these addresses, came the class poem and oration. The poem was delivered by Edward R. Sill, of Wiodeor, Connecticut, and the oration by Sextus Shearer of St. Louis, Missouri. Both these performances were in the highest degree creditable to the class. The oration was characterized by great but discreet freedom and independence; it glittered with points, and was sound in "saving common sense." Mr. Shearer, in this his first effort in the character of a worker, has shown plenty of feeling, force, and judgment to give to him ample assurance of (if he chooses) a useful life. The poem and oration were enthusiastically appreciated by the audience.

The former was a production not of mere rhymer, as too many of the college poems are, but of a poet. Mr. Sill is yet a very young man, but is said to have

The former was a production not of mere rhymer, as too many of the college poems are, but of a poet. Mr. Sill is yet a very young man, but is said to have shown during his college course the real inspiration of a poet. The present poem was written at the same time with an oration which Mr. Sill has prepared for the De Forrest Medal contest on Friday next, and accordingly deserves greater administion on account of the brief time in which it was prepared. I give the following extract from Mr. Sill's production, merely premising that it is chosen because most convenient:

Thou shall beam of the winged strong of deals of old shall speak to the out of the say.

The parting ode was sung at the conclusion of Mr. Shenrer's oration to the tune of "Old Lang Syne."

After the class dinner, the exercises under the class before South Middle College began with the singing of Gaudeamus. All the College windows were filled with Indies, and the Germania Band discoursed music to enrich the occasion. The great pipes were smoked, as of old, in the circle under the class. The class histories, the richest treat of fun in the whole College year, were read by R. L. Chamberlain, J. C. Kinney, and J. R. Webster, and were full to the brim of the humor and wit of the four-years course. The songs of this occasion were highly creditable, and sung with feeling. The parting ode was written by Mr. J. N. Hyde of Cincinnati, Ohio. The usual salutatory to the several buildings, and the screenales to the Faculty were the concluding features of this most delightful eccasion.

In Chapel this morning, the President announced the

In Chapel this morning, the President announced the following prizes. To the Sophomore Class, the prizes in English Composition were:

First Patrs—G. W. Allen and L. T. Chambertsin of let divident G. S. Hamlin 2d division: D. B. Perry, 3d division; U. G. Sumar and W. C. Whitney ith division; S. Accord Patras—J. Berry and E. Blakesley, let division; W. Danning, 2d division; F. Mattaon and H. Kingsbury, 3d division; G. Webster, 4th division

Thurn Patras—E. B. Binsham and C. J. Arms, let division; M. H. Tattle, 4th division; J. F. Kernechan, 3d division; M. H. Tattle, 4th division; J. F. Kernechan, 3d division; M. The press for a Form was awarded to J. B. Mitchel. The Seuler Mathematical price was awarded to J. S. Filmt. The fierker specific price was awarded to J. S. Filmt. The fierker specific price was awarded to J. S. Filmt. The fierker specific price was awarded to J. S. Filmt.

Sophomere cives.
The Wooley Scholarship was divided between E. B. Block and C. G. Rockwood of the Freshman class.
The Hutburt Scholarship was awarded to I. P. Pugsley of the Dee Hutburt Scholarship was a sure awarded as follows: Freshman Case: The Freshman Mathematical Prizes were awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZES-E. B. Block and C. M. Whittelsey. SECOND PRIZES-T Hooker Foster, C. G. Rockwood and

Liounia.

Titto Patre—W. D. Foet.

Titto Patre—W. D. Foet.

The Townsend premiums for English Composition in the Scattor class have been awarded to fineen E. Baldwin, J. L. Harmar, G. L. Feecher, M. E. Patr, E. R. Sill, and G. M. Towle. All these grettemen will speak for the De Forrest hundred dellar medal on Friday afternoon.

WINTER GARDEN .- On Monday next, Mr. Ferrier Nazar, who, as Treasurer of the Winter Garden since its opening, has won golden opinions from all its habitues by his obliging disposition and courteous manner, takes a farewell benefit prior to his departure for the war. Before entering on his present occupation Mr. Nazar served with distinction in the British Army as Adjutant of the 20th Light Infantry, one of its crack corps, and, now that war has broken out, feels the Gordon, Ernest Kinney, Fred-Alfred Hougaton Stubbs, Issae b. N. ven Esnesteton, Thorn-"Ou revient toujonrs, " Ou revient toujonrs,

All those who have visited the Theater during the past two years will be happy, we feel sure, of this opportunity to pay a well-deserved compliment to one who in every sense is so deserving of it. His benefit on Monday night will be made the occasion of presenting for the first time some magnificent tableaux illus-trative of the hour, which have been for a considerable time in preparation.

A grand Overatic Concert is to be given at the Acad-

emy of Music on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst., in aid of the Regimental Fund of the United States Guard Regiment. This regiment is officered almost exclusively by soldiers who have seen actual serviceseveral of whom are graduates of military schools— and it is the purpose of Col. Montgomery to admit no officer into his Regiment who has not seen actual service, or who is not at least thoroughly and efficiently drilled. They are assured of acceptance by the Government immediately upon complete organization They appeal to the public to come forward and assist them. The most eminent musical talent bave kindly volunteered their services for the occasion—including Miss Hinckley, Madame Strakosch, Signors Barili, Sneini, and Mr. Mills, the eminent pianist, and others-together with the full Orchestra of the Academy of Music, under the leadership of Mr. Theodore Thomas. The officers of the Regiment will be present in uniform, and, we have no doubt, that the affair will be entirely successful, and one long to be remembered by the community. The tickets are placed at the low price of 50 cents, and are for sale at the principal music stores, hotels, and at the Academy of Music on

FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y., COL. ALLEN,-Persone having articles they desire to send to friends in the above regiment, can send them to Commissary Wevill, at the Astor House, who will leave for the fort on Friday.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE,-This vessel has been

taken in charge by Marshal Murray, who will at once remove from her all articles of a portable nature which might be pilfered by prowling thieves. EXCISE COMMISSIONERS,-The Commissioners of

Excise met yesterday, and granted several licenses. They meet again this day at 12 o'clock. Their attorney is actively engaged in prosecuting unlicensed liquor dealers, several of whom are now confined in Eldridge street Jail.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.-Collector Barney returned yesterday morning from Washington. No changes have yet transpired. SUPPOSED MURDER.-Mary McGee, an Irish woman

residing at No. 56 Baxter street, died suddenly at noon yesterday, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Coroner Schirmer was notified, and on a post-mortem examination being made by Dr. Bouton, it was ascertrined that death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of external injuries. It is said that the deceased was severely beaten on Wednesday night by a man named Ryan, who lives in the house, but this is not yet proved. Some of the lamates of the

house say that she fell against a stove while intoxi cated, and thus received a fracture of the sku'l. Ryss was arrested on Wednesday, charged with disorderly conduct, but was subsequently discharged. The police are now looking for him. An inquest in the case will be held to-day.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED CONFIDE WONAN.—Mary Seaman, the confidence woman claiming the daughter of Gen. Itali, who has been engaged for some weeks past in collecting meneys which she represented we to meet of the benefit of the "Old Wommer's Home," was rested, late on Wednesday afternoon, by Officer Carride of Twentieth Ward. Insteat of being committeed to the cells prisoner was placed in a rear room of the Station-House, it has window of which she jumped into the yard, and, scaling several high fencer, excaped through an alley-way Thirty-fourth street. The police are in search of the fugit Among the persons from whom Mrs. Seaman has franded coltaised money are the following: Samuel Thompson, N. Lamartine place: H. F. Sewell, No. 206 West Twenty-sis street; Theodore Martin, corner of Twenty-sighth street.

For Summer wear there is nothing more elegant, respectable and durable than a BLACK ALPACA SUTY.

The largest stock of ALPACA COATS, PARTS, and VESTE in the City may be found at Evant's, Nos. 66 and 48 Fulton-st.

Complete Suits \$6.

Complete Suits \$6.

ARTECLE CARRYULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUTE.

ASHES—The market is doll for Pearls at \$6.22. Post are in demand at \$5.50.

FLOU'RE AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is less active, and prices are irregular; the low grades are give heavy. State branch were better austained than other descriptions, but at the close prices were heavy; the medium and better grades are difficult of asic and quite measured. Choose Extres are dull and dropfing. The sales are 18.40 bits at \$4.50 for Superime State and Western; \$4.70 ft \$5.10 for the low grades of Western Extra; \$4.72 ft \$4.85 for Extra State; \$4.90 ft \$5.10 for Fancy do.; \$5.25 ft \$5.40 for shipping branch of Round Hoop Extra Ohio; and \$5.50 ft for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is lower and less active; sales of \$7.00 bits, at \$5.75 for Extras. Southern Flour is steady, and good brands are in fair demand; these are well sustained; the sales are 1.000 bits, at \$5.75 ft \$6.00 ft, mind to grades and Gorm Meal are quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is generally lower. Common GRAIN—The Wheat market is generally lower.

1145.—The market has revived, and prices are quite firm 1.485 hbds., mainly Cuss. at 4,65 to., chiefly 4,504, d are steady at 1,500. for Crushed, Ground, at

LEATHER—Hemioch and Oak are both dult, and we do not hear of any change in quotations.

NAVAL SIGKES—There is no demand for Conde Taypanting and prices are nominal a #4 207 #4 75. The market for Spirit Turpentine is finner and the demand is fair, and of 40 bits, a 76c. Common Rosin is in het er request, and prices have in proved; the sales monde 850 bits, at #2 3146 #2 37 delivered. The medium and better grades do are in fair request; sales of 216 bits, Strained at #2 7%, and 900 do. low No. 3 at #2 376 both in yard.

Oil.S—Linneed is dull and nominal; last seles at \$4000c Crade. Whele and Sperm are steady at former quotations.

SEEDS—Sales of 1,000 begs Calcutte Linneed in Bostone #1 324, cash.

In steemship Africa, from Liverpool-Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, infant and nurses. Miss Helld, liaren de et. Anires, lady and servant W. P. Goleman, Mrs. Calman, Mrs. and Mrs. C. M. Hardenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Miss Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Townseed, Mrs. Ewelt, Infant and surse. H. Erwin and son, Major W. H. McNery, E. C. Koch, Samsonne, Dunis, P. B. Wilson F. L. James, O. Degenan, J. Ray, J. Chansen, J. Gorzales, R. C. Mages, D. D. Crane, Rev. G. T. Ivving, Mrs. Major, F. Smith, B. Y. Makine, Cava, Josiya, Haydier, Rechwith, S. Chapman, Spragger, W. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bradharst, two children and nurse; Mrs. Mages, Miss Mages, E. T. Wilmedding, Homas Homor, W. Stewart, G. H. Hearn, Hearn, p., Davidson, Capt. Koller, Mrs. E. Wilmedding, Homas Rooger, F. Rogers Robes, W. H. Bradam, Clandon, Mrs. Clandon, Mrs. Colling, R. G. and F. Buckley, A. Mors. P. S. Ameseria, W. Hichards.

In acts. Witch Queen, from Cordenan-Robert Chibbolm, & Porter, W. Tate, F. O'Rithan, A. Salakov, N. Y. Chamberiala.

In bark J. C. Brune, from Manterideo-Francis Frich, G. P. Craig, T. R. Ely of avonuer Pulsaki.

Sandy Hook. 6:20 | Gev. Island 7:10 | Hell-Gata 9:50

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK Jone 16

Cleared.

Cleared.

Steamships—Cleaton, Lord. Kingston, Walden & Booth; New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Ships—Bir Robert Feet, Lernberg, Marchand R. H., Taylor, Lord. Landon. E. Morgen & Winey; Enterpe, Arey, San Francisco, Lawresce, Glase & Co.; Cora Lino, Glasgow, J. A. Staedder, Young, London. B. Morgen, K. Winey; Enterpe, Arey, San Francisco, Lawresce, Glase & Co.; Cora Lino, Glasgow, J. A. Staedder, Young, London.
Barks—Edwin, Magent Havis, W. F. Schmidt: Ocean Skimmer, Wooley, Queenstown, Brigs—A. J. Ross, Senal, Barnasces, A. Leayerstt; Condon, Allen, Gouldsbare, Thompson & Lunter; Storm Nymph, Mo-Leed, Mannanils, Rogers & Rein; Seal (Br.), Bonet, Fessel, Kate Trace, Glasgow, R. Dimond & Co.
Schooners—B. Franklio, Chapman, Norwich, master; Heights, master; Young Fearer, Morton, Salem master; N. W. Sarib, Hoyd, Montevidee, J. Morton, Jr.; Eveline, York, Philadelphia; J. Nelsen, Wisson, Maitland, J. S. Whitany & Co.; W. Howard, Nickerson, Cadiz, B. F. Small; A. B. Terry, Johnson, St. Kitts, Nanth, Jones & Co.
Shoop—Polister, Nichols, Priliadelphia, J. W. Wells & Co.; R. G. Howard, Nickerson, Cadiz, B. F. Small; A. B. Terry, Johnson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.
Shoop—Polister, Nichols, Priliadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown Sth. at 4 p. m., make, and pass to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 7:10 a.m. June 9, signaled steamship Eurous, bound in: 11th. ht. 51 23, ion. 25 25, passed steamship Eurous, bound S.; 12th. lat. 50 54, ion. 27 12, saw the ship Pitde of Canada (Br.), bound W. Ship Electric (Ham.), Johannon, Hamburg and Cuxhaven May 10, radee, and pass to L. E. Amsinch & Co.

Bark J. C. Brune, Gayle, Montevidoo 60 days, hides to master.

Bark Sidon (of Rockland), Foster, Frankfort, Ma., 6 days, wood

Bark Sidon (of Rockland), Yoster, Frankfort, Me., 6 days, weed to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Robing Wave (of Fall River), Collins, Rio Janeiro May 6, coles to J. E. Ward, May 22), st. 7 50 S. Jon., 34 39 signaled a brig bound S., showing a blue signal, with two white balls in it; same time saw a bark bound S., showing a red, white and blue signal, with letter C in it. May 6, lat 19 40 S., lon. 36 30, spehe whafing tork Fraukliu, of and for New-Bedford, from Velparaiso; had 1,500 bbls sperm—all well.

Sehr. Witch Queen of Bosten, King. Cardenas June 6, melasees to C. & E. J. Peters. June 14, lat. 34 Ion. 74, spuke being Kentucky, from Cardenas for Cork; some day, spoke bark Absorders. Imm Cardenas for tiresenock.

Schr. Martha Nickela, Sawyer, Machias 6 days, lumber to master.

Schr. Martha Nickela, Sawyer, Machias 6 days, Insuber to master.
Schr. Chief, Tremee, Wareham 3 days, in ballast.
Schr. Linnes Barrett, Allen, Roundout for Boston.
Schr. James Hearyt, Albang, make, for Boston.
Schr. Abrev, Lovenik, Albang, make, for Boston.
Schr. Abaco, Herman, Ethisabethport for Boston.
Schr. Aben, Haker, Lingbethport for Jacob.
Schr. B. Browning, Lantair, Ethiabethport for Hack.
Schr. Behr, Baker, Lingbethport for Jacob.
Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Kiltabethport for Red Bank.
Schr. F. T. Ross, Smith, Ethiabethport for Red Bank.
Schr. Behring, Gaffin, Ethiabethport, dord.
Schr. Behring, Gaffin, Ethiabethport, ord.
Schr. Behring, Gaffin, Ethiabethport, ord.
Schr. E. A. Stavens, Douglass, Boston for Albany.
Schr. E. A. Stavens, Douglass, Boston for Albany.
Schr. E. H. Starten, Frankleton, Reckland 2 days, Huna.
Schr. Palmetta, Hraydon, Ethiabethport, coal for Boston.
Schr. H. B. Squires, Grace, port.
Schr. H. B. Squires, Grace, port.
Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Ethiabethport, coal for Saiem.
Schr. Young Texare, Begert, Rondout, coal for Saiem.
Schr. P. Lisarditon, Lynch, Virginia, wood.
Steamer Wannutta, Arey, New-Hastore, mdea. and pass to

per Ironaides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, mdee. to J. & B

master.
Steamer Ironaides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, mdes. to J. & M.
Briggs.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, mdes. to Loper &
Kukpatriek.
Steamer Potrel, Young, Providence, mdes. to Edward Bymnen,
Br.LOW—Hark Edward (Br., of Liverpool), from Liverpool
via Savannah, where she was ordered off by the Seratogs.
Alo., brig. W. H. Parks (of Pornand), from Cardenas for Boston, was of Cape Siny 19th.
SAILED—June 19, ship Seth Sprane, for Aniworp; barks
Arethusa, Aspinwali; Condepted, Dubelin; Cambia, Besserian,
Hyperion, Barbadese; Francis Secor, Cette; Indian Queen,
Cneematown; John, Falmouth (Rus.); brigs Deumark, Boston;
C. A. Billings Deumerus, Ache. St. John's, F. R. Ortsey, Retterdam; Edmiston Brokhers, Aspinwali, John Buther, Forte
Platte; Morchant, Queenstown, T. M. Mayhaw, Bernanda,
steamship Cleator, for Kingsten, Jam.
WIND—During the day, from S. W. to N. W.

Rio DE JANGIRO, May &.—The bark Saxourille pai in here fast month in a leaky condition. She was bound to the West Count 600 ture be which were discharged from her has been cold a public spection.